ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

THE CHINA TREATY.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE RATIFICATION

The English Press on the American Crisis,

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

Ac.,

The mails by the steamship America, from Liverpool on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 30th ult., which arrived at Boston on Sunday, reached this city yesterday morning. The main points of the news by this arrival seived by telegraph from Halifax, but the reeption of our files enables us to furnish this morning

ome additional details of interest.

The Munich Gazette announces officially the rupture of liplomatic relations between the Courts of Bayaria and Turin. In announcing this rupture the Bavarian journal explains its causes. It alleges, in the first instance, that the policy " of which the Sardinian government has the willing instrument" has infringed the rights of three Italian princes "closely connected with the royal family by the bonds of relationship and friend-

The Official Gazette of Turin publishes four royal decrees, dated Naples, December 17, declaring the provinces of Naples, Sicily, the Marches and Umbria to contitute an integral part of the State of Italy.

The Turin correspondent of the Paris Sicole writes very onfidently that the French fleet will not be left long before Gacta. He says that communications between the Pied montese and French governments are frequent, and at taches much importance to the mission executed by Count Vimerati, the King's aid-de-comp, who was lately re-

of Venice—a project which it thinks can have little chance of success unless taken up by all the great Powers in the general interests of peace, and combined in some way with a territorial equivalent, such as diplomatists ought to be able to discover. At the same time the Debuts carnestly urges the subject upon the attention of Europe.

The Opinione of Turin states that Count Ercole Mastal, a nephew of the present Pope, and late Captain of the Staff in the Pontifical army, has offered his services to the King of Italy, who has accepted them, granting him the same rank in the Italian army.

The Electoral law, which the Conference of Grau has

just recommended for adoption, is extremely liberal. It confers the elective franchise on all the male inhabitants of Hungary, native or naturalized, aged twenty years and upwards, without distinction of religion, provided they are in full enjoyment of civil rights, have never been conicted of certain crimes, and are comprised in any of the

A. In royal free towns and communes having an organized municipality, those who possess a house or land to the value of 300 florins.

2. Tradesmen and artisans, keeping a shop, or employing one journeyman at least.

5. Those who possess an income of 100 florins, whether derived from real property or capital.

4. Members of the learned professions, without regard to income

income.

5. Those who have hitherto been members of munici-lities, even if they do not possess any of the above

All electors who have attained the age of twenty-four are eligible, provided they can speak the Magyar lan guage, which will be used in the legislative proceedings.

The elections are to be open and the voting public. IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Convention of Pekin—The Treaty of Peace—Incidents of the Interview—Funcral of the Captives—Description of the Emperor's Summer Palace, &c.

[From the China Mai.]

With the allied army threstening Pekin the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin have been exchanged, and a convention has been entered into containing highly important new stipulations; so the affair in China is once more proclaimed "settled," and that under circumstances of peculiar importance and interest, which must certainly open up a new era in our relationship with China, whether that he for the better of for the worse.

Our latest intelligence from Pekin throws some doubt upon the "settlement." It appears that up to the last day of October the Emperor's consent to the convention had not been received, and it is on the cards that Prince Kung and the peace party may be again thrown overboard. In these circumstances we refrain from advances to the production of Festing in the second of the peace of the production of the second of the peace of th

day of October the Emperor's consent to the convention had not been received, and it is on the cards that Prince King and the peace party may be again thrown overboard. In these circumstances we refrain from advancing any doubts in so far as the position of England is concerned. It has been suggested that the imperial government is influenced by what we write on that subject; and we have no desire, on the one hand, to provide a policy for the Chinese, by pointing out a probable for the concerned. It has been suggested that the imperial government is influenced by what we write on that subject; and we have no desire, on the one hand, to provide a policy for the Chinese, by pointing out a probable for the time, or, on the other, to say anything calculated to support them in further resistance.

Looking at the present distracted state of China, the marchy which is every day increasing, the new rebellion in Shensi (which was the main reason for the Chinese signing the convention of Pekin), and the immense power of the foreign invaders, it is much to be desired that the present settlement should, if it possibly can, be faithfully moselted by the Chinese government. But in order to fairs should be analyzed and rightly understood, so far as the Chinese are concerned, in order that it may be clearly seen what is the course to the pursues by Britain that will give the best chance of this radication and convention being the commencement of a solid and lasting peace—the being understood that in discussing that question we lightly the provided of the provided and the provided of a satisfactory settlement.

It is important to notice that the Convention of Pekin has been wring from the discussing that question we lightly the provided of the provided of the provided provided the provided provided the provided provided the provided provided provided the provided provi

or the military force consecrated to the preservation of the empire, has held aloof, and is not likely to commit their in a hurry.

In these circumstances the ratified treaty has been exhanged, and the Chinese have been all along willing to necept the treaty had they been treated in a proper manner. But what as to the convention?

The opening of Tien-tein as a port of trade, the removal of the interdect on emigration to British colonies, the casion of Kowlosey to Hong Kowg are unobjectionable tipulations, which the Chinese well know are for their interest as well as for ours. They are the only points a the convention which are of roal value to England and o China. It is to be regretted that other points of no importance should have been thrust in, so as to endanger the stipulations which all wish to be carried out. The first article, in which the Emperor expresses his regret for the unfortunate affair at Taku in 1839, is put in a felicitious way, and all honor is due to those who have drawn it up. Every one regrets the unfortunate occurrence, for which Mr. Bruce is responsible. The minth strile, which provides for the immediate evacuation of Chusan, shown that the Chinese are quite aware how far they commit themselves. The Chinese have always entertained the dea that Chusan is the key to China; and if any intelligent reader examines the history of the first war, he will see that the occupation of Chusan has been the point to which the court of Pekia has ever attached the greatest importance in matters of foreign policy. It is singularly curious that the Chinese government—regarding which there are no wanting people who appears it to be totar.

Chusan has always been the key to China. It has been occupied by the Japanese, and it is difficult to regard the stipulation that Chusan should be ceded in any other light than as a preparation on the part of the Chinese to future

than as a preparation on the part of the Chinese to future action.

But the eighth-article of the treaty is one more easily signed than enforced. That article provides for the promigation of both the treaties throughout the empire. It is undoubtedly bad and serious that the virgin capital of China should have been violated by the Ailies, but that the fact should be advertised to the unsect corner of the empire is something altogether beyond human endurance. The signature—in undisturbed sulkiness—of such a provision is one thing; the carrying of it out is quite another. But these things must be allowed to go on to their own conclusion—one thing being certain, that time, the great mediciner, will work his own cure, although what member of the deceased complication will suffer most from his purgative dozes is a question upon which we decline to hazard say conjecture.

we decline to bazard any conjecture.

THE TREATY.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and his imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desfrous to bring to an end the misunterstanding at present existing between their respective governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, that is to say, her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Eigin and Kincardine: and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who, having mot and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in aine articles;—

Article 1. A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the garrison of Taku, which obstructed her Britannic Majesty's representative when on his way to Pekin for the purpess of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace concluded at Teu-tsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred fiftyeight, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

Art. 2. It is further expressly declared that the ar-

presses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so oc-carloned.

Art. 2. It is further expressly declared that the ar-rangement entered into at Shanghae in the month of Oc-tober, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, be-tween her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, the Earl of Eigh and Kincardine, and his Imporial Majesty's Com-missioners, Kweilang and Hwashana, regarding the resi-dence of her Britannic Majesty's representative in China, is heroby cancelled; and that, in accordance with article 3, of the treaty of 1868, her Britannic Majesty's represen-tative will henceforward reside permanently or occasion-ally at Pekin, as her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

a, of the treaty of 1808, her Britannic Majesty's representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally at Pekin, as her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

Art. 3. It is agreed that the separate article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Chess shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels in the following propertions or instalments, namely:—At Tien-Isin, on or before the thirtieth day of November, the sam of live hundred thousand teals; at Canton, and on er before the first day of December, one thousand eight bundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one fifth of the gross revenue from customs there collected. The first of the said payments being due on the 31st day of December, 1809, for the quarter terminating on that day. It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer when her Britannic Majesty's representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the accounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers, appointed to discharge this duty. In order to prevent reture discussion, it is merceover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British mercantile community at Canton for losses sustained by them, and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

Art. 4. It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tien-tsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter comp

may demand.

Art. 6. With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbor of Heng Kong, his imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to her Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of her Britainie Majesty's colony of Hong Kong, that portion of the township of Cowloon, in the province of Kwang-Teng, of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Eq., Companion of the Bath, a member of the allied commission at Canton, on behalf of her Britainic Majesty's government, by Lan Tsung Kwang, Governer General of the Two Kwang.

It is turther declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled; that the claims of any Chineso to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed commission of British and Chineso officers, and that compensation shall be awarded by the British government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by the said commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British government.

Art. 7. It is agreed that the provisions of the treaty o one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except in so far as these are modified by the present convention shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged It is further agreed that no separate ratincation of the present convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of signature, and be equally binding with the treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parities.

Art. 8. It is agreed that as soon as the ratifications of may demand.

Art. 6. With a view to the maintenance of law and or-

binding with the treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parties.

Art. 8. It is agreed that as soon as the ratifications of the treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fitty-eight shall have been exchanged, his lamperial Majesty the Emperor of China, shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital and in the provinces to print and publish the aforesaid treaty and the present convention, for general information.

Art. 9. It is agreed that as soon as this convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial decree, respecting the publication of the said convention and treaty shall have been promulgated as provided for by Article 8 of this convention, chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty force now before Pekin shall commence its march towards the city of Tien-tsin, the city of Canton; at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of tach, guaranteed in Article 3, shall have been paid.

Done at Pekin, in the Court of the Boart of Ceremonies, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(Signature of the Chince Plenipotentiary.)

CEREMONIES OF RATIFICATION.

one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

EIGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(Signature of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.)

CEREMONIES OF RATIFICATION.

The ceremony took place in the Hall of Ceremonies, in Pekin. At three P. M. the procession entered the An-tin gate in the following orders—one hundred cavalry (detachments of King's Dragoon Guard, Probyn's and Fane's Herse,) four hundred infantry (detachments of King's Dragoon Guard, Probyn's and Fane's Herse,) four hundred infantry (detachments of King's Dragoon Guard, Probyn's and Fane's Herse,) four hundred infantry (detachments of the Probyn's and Fane's Herse,) four hundred infantry around staff; Lord Eigin in his green sedan chair, carried by sixteen Chinese cooles in scarlet livery, attended by a detachment of cavalry and infantry. The street from the gate was lined by detachments of infantry, amounting to 2,000 men, who followed up the procession as it passed, forming altogether a force of about 3000 men marching through the capital. Our caching the Hall of Geremonies the party pussed through a gateway into a court-yard, when the horsemen dismounted, and the whole filed eff on either side, leaving an avenue through which her Majesty's cuvoy was conveyed to the steps of the raised floor of the hall, whilst a flouriest of trumpets and, the mational air saluted him as the soldiers presented arms. On descending from his secian chair his lordship was met by Prince Aung, the Emperor's brother, who saluted in the usual manner of the Chinese, by extending the two arms forward with hands together, the Earl raising his hat. His lordship then walked towards the further end of the hall and took the seat of henor placed there for him, at the same time motioning the Prince to take the lower seat, about fifteen feet on his right. Sir Hope Grant occupied chair on Lord Eigh's left. A table, covered with the same time motioning the Prince to take the lower seat, about fifteen feet on his right. Sir Hope Grant occupied is chair on the prince of the council and mandarins of various buttons

naving a large core within the city, instead of an escort merely, as was first intended.

This Hall of Ceremonies is a common looking chamber, entirely open in front, with large closed doors at the back, on which the usual pictures of warriors, &c. are pasted. From the ceiling in front there were some tawdry silk hangings, the foor was partly seen with rosts and pictures of the control of the

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP INFORRE PIRIN, Oct. 24, 1860.

In my last, despatched on the 18th or 14th instant. I tell you of the occupation and sacking of the Emperor's palace of Year min year, and the surrender by the authorities of the Antin gate (Gate of Peace), a quarter of an hour before the wall was to have been breached, if not opened peaceably. The force that then entered still occupy the position; the French on the East, the British on the Western ramparts, with field pieces commanding the city and walls. Several brass guns were taken, one of vary large size, eleven feet long, ornamented with devices and Mantchrou characters, the others of various dimensions. There is also one made of wood and eleverly sheathed with copper, an excellent imitation of a brass gun. No one is allowed to pass through the gate without a park, and then only permitted to advance about one hundred yards, where a rope is stretched across also to keep the Chimese back, who congregate there in hundreds to lock at the barbarians and listen to the bands. There are six shops within this space, in which there is only grain, dried fruits, joss paper, &c. for saic. There is also a market for fruit, regetables, &c. From the rampart there is an extensive view over the city and surrounding country, but there are so many trees in the city, that one can see but little of it, the houses being principally of only one story. The public buildings are higher, the roots of which, being of glazed ties, green or yellow, have a good effect. The streets but the houses and shops have an appearance of poverty and disapidation that was unexpected in the capital of the Celestial Empire.

FUNCRAL OF THE UNFORTUATE CAPTURES.

and dispidation that was unexpected in the capital of the Celestial temptre

FUNERAL OF THE UNFORTUATE CAPTIVES.

Of the unfortunate party that were captured by San ko in-sin's army on the 18th ultimo at Chan-kia wan, Capt Brabazen, Quartermaster General, R. A., the Abbe Luc and some French belonging to the Scientific Society, are still unaccounted for. The two former are believed to have been decapitated by order of a Tartar general who had them prisoners with him. He was wounded in the battle of the Elat, and in exasperation ordered their execution. The account is given by Chinese Catholics, and the Rustians say two Europeans were decapitated at the Stone Bridge, Pah-li-chao, near Tung chow, where the Tartaramy was. The authorities pretond ignorance on the subject, but the circumstance of the bodies not being produced gives color to the truth of the report. The number of French who were of the party is not correctly ascertained, but there appear to be four or 8xe still unaccounted for. Those who providentially escaped, after much torture, are Messrs. H. S. Parkes, C. B.; H. Loch, Captain Escayracke, a French officer, five French privates and eleven sowars—together nineteen. Those who unaccounted the history of the party and party and providentially the history of the history of the party and providentially escaped, after much torture, are Messrs. H. S. Parkes, C. B.; H. Loch, Captain Escayracke, a French officer, five French privates and eleven sowars—together nineteen. Those who unaccounted the history of the party and providentially the history of the history of the party and providentially excaped. accertained, but there appear to be four or ave still unaccounted for. Those who providentially escaped, after
much torture, are Messrs. H. S. Parkes, C. B.; H. Loch,
Captain Escayracke, a French officer, five French privates
and eleven sowars—together nineteen. Those who unhappily sank under the inhuman treatment of the barbarous cruel foe, and whose remains were sent into the
eamp, are—M. de Norman, attache to the British Legation at Shanghae; Mr. T. W. Bowlby, special correspondent of the Tomes; lieutenant and Adjutant
Anderson, Fane's Horse; private Phipps, King's
Dragoon Guards; four sowars and three French—together
eleven. The bodien could only be recognized by the
dresses in which, in some instances, they appeared to
have been wrapped after having been stripped. A description of the state of these poor victims is too horrilying to be related. The tighness of the cord with which
they were bound eat into the fiesh, and caused a lingering and painful death by mortification. The bodies of
the Sowars were given to the Sikh cavalry, who, as is the
custom, burnt them. The French were delivered to our
Alhes, and the four British were buried in the Russian
cemetery, outside the An-tin gate of Pekin, on the 17th.
At noon the procession formed at the Lisana Temple,
and marched in the following order to the Russian cemetery, half a mile from the city, the band of the Rides
playing a slow march:—One troop Dragoon Guards, one
troop Fane's Horse, an officer and twenty man of each
European corps (armed); the Commander-in-Chief, the
Earl of Eigin, chief mourners. The corpses on gun
wagoons, each drawn by six horses. Mourners—nearly
all the officers of the English, and a large number of
the French army, including General Mentanban, Commander in-Chief.

The burial service was read by the Rev. — M'Ghee,
chuplain to the British forces. The priest of the Greak
Church attended by request, in his positical robes, holding on high the emblem of our latith. Father Mahee, the
Roman Catholic priest attached to

bave been surpoined after harmy bean stopped. And the stopped of the stopped of the large band of the first of the stopped of the Chinese got the hint and made off too fast. A few shots were then heard, and the brigadier moved towards the town. When arrived at the 19th ting temple they met the French, who were making anxieus inquires after the 18th the infantry, and saying that as Sir Hope Grant had appeinted the rendezions at the Summer Paloce, they would make for that place. The brigadier, and the rendezions at the Summer Paloce, they would make for that place. The brigadier patted the rendezions at the summer rendezion of the summer place. The summer rendezion to march for the Summer Paloce, they would make for the place at the villages surrounding. His teem further in quires were made after the army, when the natives replied that they had seen no one pass in their neighborhood. Brigadier Pattet then went to meet the French, general said he was going to attack the palace at once, and begged that the cavalry might them. The French general said he was going to attack the palace at once, and begged that the cavalry might keep the right to cut of the ristered at the walls of the gardens, and the first thing to be done was to find of the gardens, and the first thing to be done was to find of the gardens, and the first thing to be done was to find of the village again to the left to be done was to find of the village again to the left to see the contrained of the village again to the left to see the contrained of the village again to the left to see the contrained of the village again to the left to see the contrained of the village again to the left to see the contrained of the village several of their men, and looted right and self at few good things were placed on one side to be divided between the sovereigns of Great Britain and France. After the French had eajoyed the whole day's locting, many of them thereby making their fortune, the General called it all loot, and had everything sold by public angiton. Twe blinks of the Britain officers to the General called it all loot, and had everything sold by public angiton. Twe blinks of the

grounds: but they are more like an extensive park walled round and abounding in all that is most lovely of the Chanese picturesque. Its construction and the accumulation of the precious property it contained must have been the work of centuries.

The Wan-show your or Birthday Garden is situated about a mile west of the Summer Palace. The Emperor's paved road passes close under its wall, and traversing through the village of Tsing-lung cheaon, winds to the left and leads to another garden, called the Chin-ming yuen (Golden and Brilliant Garden), the walls of which enclose two hills, the one surmeunted by a six storied monument, the Ya Ising-Va, and the other by a steepled lamasery in ruins. Some two miles further on, on the side of the west hills, beyond the various villages of the eight banners which speckle the plain, you see the fourth and not the least beautiful of the Emperor's gardens, the Heaug-shan or Fragrant Hills.

It was these gardens and lovely spots that the First division started to destroy on the 18th October. The barbarous treatment shown by the Mandarius to the unformante victims that they had trapped at Tung-chow, demended some retaliation on our part, and as a portent of what they might expect unless they succumbed, it was determined to burn and destroy the Emperor's pleasure grounds. The party started at half-past eight, and not smoke betokened the country below from the hill top in the

struction.

The view of the country below from the hill top in the

smock between the country below from the hill top in the Wan-shew-yuen was most perfect; you looked down on a series of hardsome temples, a large lake with a temple standing in its bosom with a marble bridge of arches stretching from it to the shore; the open country south, with its groups of villages and trees, a tier of hills on the right, and Fekin away in the distance.

The 19th of October was the great day of destruction, black masses of smoke rose continually from the gardens, giving the appearance of a fearful thunder storm impending. Unfortunately the houses of the surrounding villages were not spared in the general destruction, and thousands of unhappy subjects had to suffer for the sins of their rulers. The general gave orders to spare the monument as a work of art; all other public buildings in the neighborhood were destroyed. The Tartars in the different banner villages appeared greatly alarmed, thinking their turnmight come next. They turned out in great numbers with warm te and cake to regale the soldiers on their return from the hill gardens. Before sunset of the second day every place had been fired, and the soldiers were marched back to camp at the sin-shing gate. We passed the entrance gate, and watched with pleasure the daring flame curling into grotesque festoons and wreaths, as it twined in its last embrace the grand portal of the palace, while a black column of smoke that moved straightwards to heaven from the already roof falien reception hall, formed a fine deep back ground to this living picture of active red flame that hissed and crackled as if glorying in the destruction it spread around. "Revenge is sweet." We muttered to ourselves, Sic transit glorying in the destruction it spread around. "Revenge is sweet." We muttered to ourselves, Sic transit glorying in the destruction it spread around. "Revenge is sweet." We muttered to ourselves, Sic transit glorying in the destruction it spread around. "Revenge is sweet."

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

This is the celebrated Missouri compromise, and thus was the first spasa in that great and growing body politic allayed. But the snake was scotched, not killed. The prohibition of slavery north of a certain line, known as "Misson and Dixon's line," implied its establishment in new States south of that line; and Arkansas and Florida were admitted first as slave Territories, and then as slave States, in 1836 and 1845 respectively. For many years the question slumbered, but the Union was destined to underge snother rough shake before the disturbances about the Nebraska bill in 1836, and the troubles about Kansos once more exhibited the skeleton in the cupboard.

[From the London News, Dec. 27]

underge snother rough shake before the disturbances about the Nebrasha bill in 1855, and the troubles about Kansos once more exhibited the skeleton in the cupboard.

[From the London News, Dec. 27.]

It is not surprising that Englishmen are heard saying that they hardly know what to think or believe about American affairs, because every mail brings statements and prophostications, not only centradictory to the last, but mutably irreconcileable. The truth is the impressions of the reporters change from hour to hour; and the prospects of the preservation of the Union, and of peace, are bright and clouded half a dezen times between morning and night. It is so at Washington and the impressions of people at Washington are those which are sent to us, with some increase of uncertainty from their passage through New York or New England. If we consider for a mement, we shall see how natural this is. At Washington the calment man is hardly in possession of his proper judgment, because he is surrounded by people who are agitated. Nothing like this agitation has been witnessed there before by any living man. There is only one body of politicians, of the multisude assembled there, which shows a cheerful steadiness amidst the fluctuations of rumor and of men's moods; and that is the stout band of republican members from the Northwest; and these are precisely the men who do not write new letters from Washington, nor address themselves to us in any way. What the reporters see is, first, the observed of all observers—the Southern members of Congress. Thus far, these men seems to have changed their Congressional manners. They have not blustered as wand. They are very sitent—some say sellen. This may betcken determination, or it may be because the event which they formerly hoped to avert by bluster is now irreversible. However this may be, and while it is known that they differ among themselves almost as much as from their follow Congressmen from the North and the Western free States keepfhie Eastern ones tolerably steady: but th

sections at such a time. Through all this there is everywhere manifest a desire to avoid aghting. Even South Carolina does not pretend to suppose herself able to stand up in battle against the world; and the rich and populous North has no more desire to conquer in that way than the South to be conquered. But this very anxiety for peace, commen to all parties, tends to make them all nervously watchful of the chances of war. On the sightest apprehension of a turn of the scale men run to the telegraph clice, and send the aiarm along the wires for thousands of miles; and before the wires are still there are hopeful tidings of peace to be carried. In the midst of these changes the only sensible thing for people at a distance to to is to ascertain, fix, and abide by the unvarying points of the case, to which they may form some steady judgment of probabilities. Those who live as far off as we do may possibly be better able to hold this course than citizens who dwell in the midst of the agitation; and it is the only way in which we are likely to learn what to expect. * * * But there are two considerations of the gravest importance, of which we hear mething, because of their gravity. When we listen to our neighbors discussing the case by the hour tegether, we hear them occasionally end with the remark that they have talked over all parties but those who are at the bottom of the whole mater—the slaves. This is one of the two points of the Southern case.

The negroes may castly be dropped out of the case in Northern discussion, because, amidst all that is said about "fanatical abolitionists," the anniety in the free States is about the liberties of white citizens, before those of black slaves. Though the negroes have many jiving and indignant friends at the North, the political movement is not on their account; and they are, indiced, scarcely remembered in the case at all it is to preserve the liberties of white citizens, before those of black slaves. Though the negroes have many jiving and indignant friends at the North,

Skating Under Difficulties.

A STUPID AND DANGEROUS HOAX—THE METROPOLITANS "SOLD"—SNOW VERSUS ICE—LADIES' ARDOR NOT DAMPED BY THE SNOW, ETC., ETC.

"What is one man's meat is another man's poison.', So it was proved resterday; for although the heavy fall of snow will, if not spoiled by a softer change, be a great help to the sleighing community, it did anything but help the skaters. But notwithstanding all the disadvantages arising from such a cause, over five thousand persons visited the pond during the day, although scarcely more than fifteen hundred were on the ice at any one time Numbers came in the morning, skated till dinner time, and then left for the day; while others took their places in the afterneon and skated till dusk. Several ladies who were on the ice before the snow began to fall seemed dewere on the lee before the show began to take seemed de-termined not to be driven from it, and, having veils over their faces to keep the snow from them, skated and fell, and skated again, although their runners threw up the snow in a miniature shower ever stroke they made. Miss Brittain, from Salem, made quite a sensation in waltzing, &c., during the heaviest part of the storm.

Miss Brittain, from Salem, made quite a sensation in waltzing, &c., during the heaviest part of the storm.

THE M. P.'S SOLD.

Shortly before four o'clock yesterday afternoon the peaceable skaters were surprised at seeing a number of blue-coated, shiny-topped Metropolitan policemen rushing on the pond from almost every direction, and on inquiry being made of them as to the cause, they said that a statement had been left at each individual up-town station house that the ice on the pond had given way and about fifty people drowned. They had therefore come to the Park to render what assistance they could. Now this was very good fun to deceive the sharp officers, and as there was no cause for their services, a laugh at them can perhaps be afforded. But there is an old fable of the "shepherd boy and the wolf" which might be read with profit by such practical jokers, for if the assistance of the men was really required "on a pinch," it could scarcely be expected they would travel over a mile to be, as they would think, again "sold." Thus, what might now be considered as a good joke may really be very dangerous to the cause of humanity.

SLEIGHING.

dangerous to the cause of humanity.

A large number of sleighs and cutters were to be seen on the drive during the whole of the storm, and many of the occupants got out and visited the pond. Some little inconvenience was felt for the want of sleiter for the horses, as the nearest stable is situated at the White House, on Fifty eighth street, and, though wishing to skate, many of them did not like to leave their horses standing to the storm.

For the accommodation of those who may not own cutters, and as those vehicles are not to be hired within any reasonable distance, an application has been made for the privilege of letting cutters within the limits of the Park, which privilege is expected to be accorded to the applicant. Doubtless this will, under proper restrictions, be found to be a boon to the public.

SKATING.

be found to be a boon to the public.

It has been ascertained from the books kept by the keepers of the skate tents that on Sunday over eleven hundred pairs of skates were let out during the day, and nearly two hundred sheing chairs. A very useful article has recently been introduced on the pond in the shape of an ankle brace, which is fastened to the skate by a plate secured by the heel screw, a metal bar passing up the outside of the leg, and fastening around the calf by means of broad webbing straps and buckles. These braces can be easily attached to any ordinary skate, and may be found very beneficial to novices, especially fennales, and are to be had for hire at the tents on the pond.

In consequence of the heavy snow storm the pond was not illuminated last night, although Professor Grant and his son were on the ground. In fact, at lifteen minutes to six o'clock, P. M., only twelve persons were on the lee, and three of these were officers so calcium lights were scarcely needed.

It was yesterday rumored that the Philadelphia Club would practise on the lee to-day if the weather permitted, accompanied by the President of the Boston Club and several expert skaters from this and the neighboring cities.

THE SNOW.

A very large gang of men are employed in keeping the ice clean, and when any heavy fall of snow occurs the expense of this work is somewhat considerable. The cost of removing the snow on the last occasion was one hundred and furly dollars, and last night's work may even exceed this sum. The daily cost of this work ranges from \$25 to \$156. To keep the walks of the Park in even decent order employs a large force of men, and entails considerable cost. From the appearance of the Park last night the men will have enough to do to make it lit for visiters to-day.

Naval Intelligence.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

considerable cost. From the appearance of the Park last night the men will have enough to do to make it fit for visiters to-day.

Naval Intelligence.

(From the Boston Daily Advertisor.)

Elece the date of my last, letter the force of our little squadron has been augmented by the arrival of the steamer Susquehanea, commanded by Captain George N. Hollins, and carrying 340 officers and men and a battery of sixteen guas. She arrived at Spezzia on the 5th of this month, having made the passage from Key West to Madeira in seventeen days, and thence coming here almost direct, stepping only two days at Gibraitar. She left to-day for Naples and Messian, and from thence goes to Syria to take to the sufferers there the charitable contributions sent out from Boston in the storeship Release. From Syria she will probably go to Alexandria, Syracus-and Maita before rejoining the flagship, which she expects to do in about aixty days. The following officers have been transferred from her to other vessels of the squadron:—Chaplain, Charles H. Davis; Brevet Captain of Marines, John D. Simms, and Second Lleutenant Man Ramany, Assistant Surgeon M. P. Christian and Passed Midshipman Jos. W. Alexander, transferred to this ship—the latter as Acting Muster; and Midshipman Inomes: L. Harrison to the guabona frequoits.

The storeship Release arrived here from Boston on the 11th instant, with supplies for the squadron, and having new discharged her cargo she will sail in two or three days for Boston again, taking with her the sick of the squadron and one of our men under sentence of a summary court martial.

The frequois arrived at Genoa on the 8th from Naples and this place. Lieutenant D. B. Harmony, who came olive the resign the instant their States secele. Lieutenant W. G. Bozier left two weeks ago under similar circumtance—influenced, however, partly by private reasons. Our captain, too, has applied to be refleved, being from the same State, and will probably return to America and the middle of February next.

As a great many changes

Another Arson Case. Before Hon. Judge Leonard.

Jan. 14.—The District Attorney moved on the case of Simon Katz, who was indicted for arson in the first de Simon Katz, who was indicated for arson in the first de-gree in setting fire to the store and dwelling house No. 238 Division street. The prisoner kept a small grossy, in the store, and on the night of the 29th of October last the premises were discovered to be on fire. From sub-sequent investigation by Fire Marshai Raker, the prisoner and his nephew, Louis Katz, a boy fourteen years of ago, were arrested. The test-imony eleisted from the nephew of the prisoner was semewhat similar to that a tiduced on the investigation by Mr. Baker. Mr. H. L. Clinton de-fends the prisoner, and, from the large number of wit-nesses in attendance for the defence, the case is likely to occupy the court for some days.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONDAY, Jan. 14-6 P M The bank statement of to-day compares as fol

lows with that of last week:-West ending Loans. Specie. Circul'n. Deports. Jan. 5. \$129,625,465 24,839,475 8,698,283 86,454,438 Jan. 12. 129,126,516 28,460,086 8,357,198 85,148,889

Dec.... \$499,950 — 341,985 — 1,604,458
The movement thus continues steadily from week to week, the specie increasing and the loans decreasing. As the banks received since the above average was made up fully two millions from Europe and from California, they must hold at present nearly \$29,000,000 in specie. There is thus far no falling off in the receipts, and as the West begins to buy goods this spring we shall begin to receive back the gold we have been sending to the South. It is probable that the country was never so rich in specie as it is at presentthough the disturbance of trade at the South and the suspension of banks are likely to reduce their stock of gold below the usual average.

The money market is easy. The lowest rates for mercantile paper are about 8 per cent, with an occasional exception at 7; a fair business is being done in good paper at 11 a 12. On call the supply is large at 6 a 7 per cent. The foreign exchange market opens with great firmness. Most of the bankers ask 106 for their bills on London—an advance of ½ per cent since last packet; francs are quoted from 5.32½ to 37½. Mercantile exchange is stronger and scarce.

The stock market opened dull and lower this morning, there being very few orders to buy; but at the close of the morning session the necessi-ties of the shorts brought them in as buyers, and prices rallied. In the afternoon the market was better, closing firm. The 12 per cent Treasury notes declined to 134 premium this morning. They are likely to be worth much more than this if, as Mr. Dix seems to think, the government will not require more than the \$5,000,000 advertised for before March 4: and we think they can be safely recommended as an investment. Virginia sixes declined 1 per cent. The Virginia politicians appear to be bent on destroying the credit of the State. They ought to discern, clearly enough, that if Virginia seceded from the Union her bonds would not be worth fifty cents on the dollar, and it would be very difficult indeed for her to pay the interest on them. Virginia has a large debt, and a default in the payment of the coupons would be a severe blow to all her interests. Men of means in the Old Dominion should look to it. Very little business is being done in the speculative railroad stocks. Bona fide brokers are not selling, and stocks are very scarce indeed; so that, notwithstanding the political disturbances, the bears are making no money. The closing quotations of the day were as follows:—Virginia 6's, 74 a 1/4; the day were as follows:—Virginia 6's, 74 a ½; Missouri 6's, 67¾ a 68; New York Central Railroad, 77¾ a ½; Erie, 38½ a ¾; Hudson River, 46¾ a 47; Harlem, 16¼ a ½; do. preferred, 37 a ½; Reading, 38½ a 39; Michigan Central, 52¾ a 53; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 14¼ a 1/2: do. guaranteed, 331/4 a 1/4; Panama, 113 a

116; Illinois Central, 78; Galena and Chicago, 651/2 a %: Cleveland and Toledo, 327, a 33; Chicago and Rock Island, 34% a 1/4; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 68 a 1/2.

A most important charge of Judge Smalley, on he subject of selling arms to the revolutionary

party, will be found in another column. The views of the learned Judge were anticipated a week ago in this column; there can be no question but any one who sells arms or munitions of war to South Carolina or any other seceding State, or State about to secede, lays himself open evidence of two witnesses may be duly hanged. The business of the Sub-Treasury is as follows

to-day:-
 For customs.
 51,000 00

 Payments.
 178,216 00

 Balance.
 2,469,610 78

morning were \$25,305,139 49, and the balances 2931.962 57. The Cobbard Pire Insurance Company has de clared a dividend of three per cent, payable on the

15th instant; the Central Railroad of New Jersey, a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent, payable on the 15th instant. A bill was read in the Pennsylvania Legislature on Thursday, providing for a resumption of specie

payments by the banks of the Commonwealth on the second Monday of February, 1862, and reliev-ing all institutions with banking privileges from all penalties incurred by suspension on the 19th of November last. The New Orleans Picamme of the evening of

the 9th says:-

The New Orleans Picapune of the evening of the 9th says:—

To-tay's market was generally active, and we notice again a large movement in cotton. The Palestine brings dates from laverpool to the 26th ult., but we have not received any financial or commercial report. The Portland steamer is now fully due, with dates to the 28th. The money market is growing stronger, and the disposition to invest in uncoubted paper is on the increase. Some transactions were effected in strictly A1 names at 11 a 12 per cent, and the latter figure was refused for a prime mortgage security. Some short paper was passed at 12 a 15 per cent. There is a great abundance of unemployed money; but capitalists, in view of the uncertain character of the future, are putting it out very sparingly. We notice some demand for stocks, but confined only to a few favored descriptions. Within the last few days about 2 000 shares Bank of Louisiana have been taken at 154 a 155, and closing to-day with a sale at 165%. Louisians State Bank stock has been sold to the same extent, principally at 160, but it is now held higher. Foreign exchange was again higher to-day. Clear storling sold at a range of 105 a 104, and one or two favorite signatures were held above. The amount offering was rather limited. Some business was done in bill of lading drafts at 101 a 101%. France likewise advanced. Very prime bills could have been sold at 56, 60. There is a partial inquiry for sixty days on New York, and some little was sold at the advanced rate of 2½ per cent discount. Batters' sold at ½ a 3½, and the banks check over the counter at ½ discount.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Rail road for the week ending January 7 were as fol-

Passengers \$3,562 Freight 5,776	3,Tee 9,253
Total	13,022 3,688 and Chica-
go Railroad for the first week of Janua Passengers. Freight. Mails and express.	ry were:- \$6,344 85 11,989 15
Total	\$19,189 82

he Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of December, 1860

compared with the same period in 1859, viz:-Total.....\$190,877 48 179,847 90 10,929 53

Carn's Jun. 1 to Dec.1, '60.\$2.335.003 22 1,565,987 80 369,106 42 The Memphis Argus of the 4th inst. says:-Business men were generally successful in meeting their obligations in bank yesterday. We are informa-that the paper impuring to day, and wheth halts, he has